sice has not been confirmed, will usually stone a desire as ever for an honorable peace, to sary whom Prussia despatched to St. Petersburg ame time she sent Gen de Wedel to Paris. But measures of Nicoboas for recruit-

THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY. [From the London Globe, Feb. 8.]

be following comprises all the ministerial changes:—
and Palmerston First Lord of the Treasury, vice the
i of Aberdeen.
ard Granville President of the Council, in the room of
I John Russell.

believe that the only change in the Cabinet will ist of the addition of Lord Pannure, and the retire-of Lord Aberdeen, Lord John Russell and the Duke

is weastle.

ne following, therefore, is the list of the new Cabinet:

next Lord of the Treasury—Viscount Palmerston.

ord Chancellor—Lord Cran *orth.

resident of the Council—Earl Granville.

rivy Seal—Duke of Argyll

orego Secretary—Earl of Clarendon.

lome Secretary—Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

olonial Secretary—Sig George Grey.

inister at War—Lord Panmure.

oe. irst Lord of the Admiralty—Sir James Graham. ablic Works—Sir William Moleswirth. a the Cabinet, but without office—The Marquis

James Graham Sir Charles Wood, Sir George Grey, Gladstone and Lord Clarendon retain their posts, have always regarded it as desirable that the late ermment should continue as much as possible with alteration, and it will be observed that by the present angement there is the least possible amount of alteration and attention of the possible amount of alteration and attention of those statesmen who had the duct of business in their bands. The affairs of a are in that transition state which renders it very rable that there should be no interruption of the pralatention to the presecution of reforms 30 exten, proceeding at present so smoothly, and promising 2 grand results for the empire. It it is when we approach the departments connected the business of the war that we perceive the extent time when the second of the proceeding at present of the Admiralty, the principle of continuance is secured for that department. Gladstone had prepared the financial arrange to the the present year, which is, perhaps, finany, the most important year of the war; since, whatmay be the duration of the present contest, we in now case to treat it as the temporary accident of probability of its prolongation.

THE NEW MINISTRY OF ENGLAND AND THE PEACE NEGO TLATIONS.

[From the London Chronicle, Feb. 10.]

The continuation of Lord Clarendon in the office he had alled with great intelligence and activity, is a source of congratulation. The consequences of his removal would have been incalculable at the present stage of diplomatic proceedings. Aided by the recognised experience of the noble Premier, Lord Clarendon will, we are convinced, draw to a speedy and desisive issue the negotiations with the respective cabinets of Vienna and Berlin. We have repeatedly commented on the assumed neutrality of Prussia, and have insisted upon the impossibility of that policy being continued. In Paris and in London it is prefectly comprehended that a frank declaration on the part of the Cabinet of Berlin is not only desirable but peremptory. The neutrality of Prussia is hostile in its results to the Western Fowers and is London time in the prejudice of entails upon these Fowers through the forced procrastination of Austria interesting the present unastifactory position of Prussia towards the three Fowers be completely transformed, no material assistances can be demanded, or indeed expected, from Austria. For, mensued on the lights of the Cara, the forces of our ally would be unequally matched, and the recess four ally would be unequally matched, and the result could admit of no due light of Cara the forces of our ally would be unequally matched, and the result could admit of no due light of the care of the Western Fowers. The countries for the Cara the forces of our ally would be unequally matched, and the result could admit of no due light of the care of the Western Fowers. The countries of the Cara the forces of the capacet, of the capacet of the western fowers. The countries of the Cara the force of the Cara of the Western Fowers. The countries of the matched assumed by Prussian diplomacy, we infer that, in the event of a similar declaration being demanded, the Cabinet of Berlin will exter interests and to those of their allies.

Th

the nation, and are determined to enforce their advancement.

The Cabinet of Berlin has no reason to be disastistical with the treatment it has experienced at the hands of the Western Powers. On the contrary, every deference has been displayed towards that government, and every sessure that tended to conclinate its apparent ruffled vanity has been adopted. Monsieur Brown de Lhuys, in the name of France, has proffered to sign with Prussian a separate treaty, by which any susceptibility that might have been awakened by the non-admittance of that government to the late conference at Vicona may be calmed. The Cabinet of Berlin, should it refuse to define to this proposal will render itself liable to a categorieal demand of the three alided Powers to define at ence its future policy. That the reply may be favorable

to the interests of the grayer, but in the succe depends on the energy the dipiomatic proceeds

(From the Paris Union, of Feb. 8.) re two points of estisfaction offered us by Lord on's formation of a new administration—first, rding of Lord John Russell; secondly, the restoormation of a new administration—first, of Lord John Russell; secondly, the resto-ny members of the former government, with the exception of one name, that the s been a reconstruction of the old.

day from the conduct
t, which we have had
sion of what the Puke of Newcastle had sa ject of his resignation, which he did not place in Lord Aberdeen's hands, but merely intimated to the Eurl how he intenced to act at a future period. In the House of Lords, February 8— Lord LYNDHURST informed the House that, under exist-ing circumstances, he should not press the motion con-cerning the conduct of the war of which he had given

he interest to seet at a feature period.

In the Bones of Lords, February 8—
Lord Lyxnurus informed the House that, under existing circumstances, he should not press the motion concerning the conduct of the war of which he had given notice.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE suggested that the incoming government should be prepared to lay before the House at an early day a statement of the actual condition of the army before Sebastopol.

Earl GRANYLLE, as President of the Council, rose to move the adjournment of the Husse for a week, and, after expressing his sense of the responsibility of the task which had been confided to him as leader of the givernment in their lordships' house, went on to say that so far as he could learn, no public man of any party had inid himself open to the charge of want of public spirit during the recent ministerial complications. With respect to the new administration, while it would neglect no opportunity of improving our internal with the presence of the country were likely determined to soft 1-vanisation. With respect to the right had been severe, he believed that there was no cause for despondency. The resources of the country were illimitable. With those resources, and with the cordial cooperation of our allies, there was every reason to believe that we should attain a just and honerable peace.

The Earl of PERRY then explained to the House the part which he had taken during the m insterial interregum. Though he might have felt justified, when honored by Her Majesty with her commands, in attempting to iorm an administration out of the great conservative party, he had come to the conclusion that not of the unassisted strength of the present porture of the series of the friends. After some delay, his avoitation to Lord Palmerston and his colleagues was responded to by a refusal to co-operate in the formation of a government, and he had, therefore, informed Her Majesty that his attempt had failed, and that it would be necessary to ascertain whether a stronger government could not be form

Coloned circulation and some observations strongly year, demantice of the war.

Mr. G. Burr expressed a hope that the Chanceller of the Exchequer would verify, by producing an official return, his rates are at the effective force of the Extistic Mr. S. Worriar appealed to the House whether any advantage could arise from repeating, day after day, melancholy and desponding statements respecting the condition of our army, and which he believed were gross existed. The army is a statement and he horable and contains what he had held and the world and consistency of the condition of the government, after voluntary statements had honorable and ducussions on this subject. At the same time, in consequence of the statements commonly put forth, he did not wonder that the honorable contense explanations of teem, nor was he surprised at the did not wonder that honorable gentlemen should ask for some explanations of teem, nor was he surprised at the did not wonder that honorable gentlemen should ask for some explanations of teem, nor was he surprised at the did not wonder that honorable gentlemen should ask for some explanations of teem, nor was he surprised at the did not wonder that honorable gentlemen should ask for some explanations of teem, nor was he surprised at the did not was demanted that \$4,500 min had been sent out; and idea of the statement was demanted that \$4,500 min had been sent out; and \$4,500 min honorable and \$4,500

Mr. G. Harcourt had received, he said, letters fro ponding tone.

EXAMPLIOR OF THE EXCHEQUER adhered to his at, but acknowledged that, considering the inxiety felt upon the subject, it was no wonder to anxiety should find irregular channels of exbut he entirested members to place as much reipon their feelings as possible.

I few observations by Mr. G. Dundas and Mr.

"Gregor, the House adjourned.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER ON THE WAR.

dof acouncil of war fighting. (Laughter, did not want that to drive us on. The twas carefully and thoroughly examinated of France, a French admit al of French engineers, and also by three British admirals; and all unaded that it was neafestly invention. proposal. Bell Dene desirons to consult the opinion of a vigality special of the bone desirons to consult the opinion of a vigality provent of Cangillo equipment and to give up their politics. The provided of the provided

regiments proceeded, followed by the second line, consisting of two more regiments of exvalry, which continued to perform the duty of cutting down the Russian gunners. Then came the third line, formed of another regiment, which endeavored to complete the duty assigned to our brigade. I believe this was achieved with great a unceas, and the result was that this body, composed of only about 570 men, ruceceded in passing through the mass of Russian cavalry of (as we have since learned) £50 strong; and having or the control of the same guntle as the control of the same guntle, and to incur the same risk from the flash fire of the Finaleure, as see had encountered before. Numbers of our men were shot down—men and horses were killed, and many of the soldiers who had locat their horses were shot down—while endeavorage to litered, and he spoke with very evident emotion.) Of each of these regiments (he continued) there returned but a small detachment, two-thirds of the men engaged hut a small detachment, two-third

OMER PASHA IN THE CRIMEA.

OMER PASHA IN THE CRIMEA.

The following particulars relative to this distinguished general and statesman, extracted from a letter from an efficer of her Majesty's steamer Inflexible, a native of Cork, will be read with interest—

I feld you in my last that we were going from here to the Crimea with Omer Pasha and suite. Well, we have been there, and, as you see, back again. We left this with his Highness on New Year's Day, arrived on the morning of the 5d at Eupatoria, where he went on shore not examined the defences of the place, coming on board again in the alternoon, and we left Eupatoria, sarly on the 4th, and got into Belaklava in the evening. Next day there and staff disembarked, and went to the head quarters of the allied generals, where a council of war was held, from which he returned in the evening. Next day, the 5th, at noon, we left Balaklava, and, after a fine run arrived here at eight last night, when his Highness, laking an affectionate leave of us, bade us is revening, having distributed fifty sovereigns among our revents and ship's company.

Comer is what may be called a handsome man, and wears his age remarkably well, being close on fifty. He has a very pleasing expression of countenance, and an immense flow of spirits. He was quite delighted with the attention shown to him and his followers by our mess. He occupied, of course, the captain's pertien of the ship, but every day regularly, twice or three times, he would walk into our gun-roum, take his glass of wine, or, more generally, grog, and sit and chat for an hour or so. His great amusement was in caricaturing his followers for being sea-sick; in especial, he was very hard on Prince Stoura, of Moldavia, one of his aides-de-camp. It appeared this Prince had just married a very beautiful womas, and was very jealous of her, so much so, that when he was leaving to accompany Core, he sent her off, with a few servaries, to some old estate of his in the interior, with strict orders that she was the life of the whole lot. That to explain to him a